

AMENDMENT FOR CLAIMS

To amend claim 1, D as follows: page 56

line 18, after "an one-dimensional" add --- prism ---.

To amend claim 2, A as follows: page 57

Line 4, change "undergoes" to --- will undergo ---.

Claim 9 had been amended by rewriting as follows: page 63

9. (amended) In a method in constructing a multipass pump head for DPSS lasers, fiber lasers and fiber amplifiers, capable of realizing intense uniform pumping and producing and amplifying coherent light, comprising the steps of
- A. selecting a pump source means, from the group consisting of a diode bar means and a multiple-pump-source means having a single pump wavelength or multiple pump wavelengths, to provide a relevant pumping light for pumping;
 - B. selecting a laser medium means from the group including
 - (1) laser chips, laser rods and laser slabs, made from regular laser materials or tunable laser materials, and
 - (2) optical fibers with a rare-earth-doped core;
 - C. setting a coupling manner to couple said pumping light to a pump entrance means including at least one pump entrance for the input of said pumping light into said multipass pump head; and
 - D. constructing said multipass pump head by use of a multipass formation to confine said pumping light, wherein said pumping light, once entering, undergoes multiple reflections and multiple travels through or within said laser medium means, said multipass formation is selected from the group consisting of
 - (1) a first multipass formation with the use of optical total-internal-reflection configuration, which additionally comprises the steps of making said multipass pump head as a TIR-guide pump head by mean of an optical duct means, leading to confining said pumping light within said TIR-guide pump head mainly via total-internal-reflection during the entire pumping process; wherein said pumping light, once entering said pump head and said optical duct means, will undergo zig-zag optical paths, multiple reflections and multiple travels through or within said laser medium means until it is absorbed, and ii) the escape loss possibility of unabsorbed said pumping light is at least less than 40% within one round trip pumping path, or at least less than 40% during the entire pumping process; whereby i) significantly reducing multiple reflection losses caused by the zig-zag optical paths, ii) confining said pumping light within said pump head to achieve effective and efficient uniform pumping; and iii) with the use of said optical duct means, eliminating hot spot issue caused by directly diode bar pumping for DPSS lasers;

- (2) a second multipass formation with the use of optical graded-index or step-index configuration,
- (3) a third multipass formation with the use of a noncircular-profile reflector means which has a noncircular cross-section with a convex and closed boundary, wherein i) said laser medium means is a laser rod means which has a lasing axis and a transverse plane perpendicular to said lasing axis, said noncircular cross-section is in said transverse plane, ii) said laser rod is surrounded by a cooling channel, and iii) the maximum dimension inside said noncircular cross-section is at least four-times larger than the diameter of said laser rod means,
- (4) a fourth multipass formation with the use of a double-layer reflector means,
- (5) a fifth multipass formation with the use of optical spatial filter or the like configuration,
- (6) a sixth multipass formation with the use of a reflector means, wherein i) said laser medium means is a laser slab means which has a substantially rectangular cross section with two major surfaces, two minor surfaces, and two opposing end faces which are cut at a Brewster angle or square-cut, ii) said laser slab means is cooled via said two major surfaces only, iii) said diode bar means comprises at least one linear array laser diode bar or 2-D stacked diode bar, iv) each said pump entrance receives said pumping light from one or several said diode bars without fiber coupling, and v) said pump light enters said reflector means and multiply passes through said laser slab means via said two major surfaces,
- (7) a seventh multipass formation with the use of a noncircular-profile reflector means which has a noncircular cross-section, wherein i) said laser medium means is a laser slab means which has a substantially rectangular cross section with two major surfaces, two minor surfaces, and two opposing end faces which are cut at a Brewster angle or square-cut, ii) said laser slab means is mounted into a laser slab assembly means without O-rings, preferably via a silicone RTV, in which said laser slab means is sandwiched between two coolant passages via said two major surfaces, iii) the flow direction along said coolant passages is perpendicular to said minor surfaces of said laser slab, and iv) said pump light enters said noncircular-profile reflector means and multiply passes through said laser slab means via said two major surfaces,
- (8) an eighth multipass formation with the use of an optical duct means, wherein
 - a) said laser medium means is a laser slab means which has a substantially rectangular cross section with two major surfaces, two minor surfaces, and two opposing end faces which are cut at a Brewster angle or square-cut,
 - b) said optical duct means consists of two members of thin planar optical duct at least, each one has two broad surfaces,
 - c) said laser slab means is sandwiched between said two members of thin planar optical duct via said major surfaces firstly, and then sandwiched between two heat sinks via said two members of thin planar optical duct symmetrically,
 - d) said optical duct means is optically coupled to two said major surfaces of said laser slab means via its said broad surfaces where said pumping light runs into said laser slab means along zig-zag optical paths,

- e) said optical duct means is of high thermal conductivity and thermally in contact with said two heat sink via its said broad surfaces, said laser slab means is conductively cooled via said optical duct means,
- f) in order to preserve the TIR interface for the laser zig-zag path within said laser slab means, an approach is selected from the group including: i) said laser slab means has a protective coating, and ii) said optical duct means has a lower refractive index than that of said laser slab means,
- g) optionally the end of said thin planar optical duct adjacent to said laser slab means is gold coated but not square-cut in order to change the incident angle of said pumping light for effective pumping,
- h) optionally said heat sink has a mirrored surface which is interfaced with said broad surfaces of said thin planar optical duct whereby to reflect said pumping light and realize multipass pumping,
- i) optionally part of the additional members of optical duct have a tapered shape, and
- j) optionally lateral sides of said optical duct have a gold coating in order to reflect said pumping light while said optical duct means has a low refractive index,
- (9) a ninth multipass formation with the use of an optical duct means, wherein
 - a) said laser medium means is a laser slab means which has a substantially rectangular cross section with two major surfaces, two minor surfaces, and two opposing end faces which are cut at a Brewster angle or square-cut,
 - b) one said major surface of said laser slab means is interfaced with said optical duct means, the other one of said major surfaces is conductively cooled,
 - c) said pumping light, once entering said optical duct means, will undergo zig-zag optical paths, multiple reflections and multiple travels through said laser slab means until it is absorbed;
 - d) said pumping light enters said laser slab means via its major surface,
 - e) for the cooling side of said slab means, in order to reflect pumping light and to preserve the TIR interface for the laser zig-zag path within said laser slab means, an approach is selected from the group including: i) it is covered by a metal foil which may have a high reflectivity, ii) it is interfaced with a metalized mirror surface of a heat sink, and iii) it is HR coated at the pump wavelength, and the SiO_2 or MgF_2 material is used as the first layer of the HR coating,
 - f) for the non-cooling side of said slab means, in order to preserve the TIR interface for the laser zig-zag path within said laser slab means, an approach is selected from the group including: i) it has a protective coating or bonding material, ii) it has a MgF_2 window, iii) said optical duct has a lower refractive index than said slab means, and iv) it is distanced from said optical duct means with an interstitial air,
 - g) optionally one side of said optical duct has a gold coating in order to reflect pumping light, and
 - h) optionally part of said optical duct means have a tapered shape, and
- (10) a tenth multipass formation with the use of a reflector means, wherein i) said laser medium means is an optical fiber means with a rare-earth-doped core, ii) said diode bar means comprises at least one linear array laser diode bar or 2-D stacked diode bar, iii) said pumping light from one or several said diode

bars are optically coupled to one said pump entrance, and iv) said pump light enters said reflector means and multiply passes through said optical fiber means; and

E. housing and cooling said laser medium means.

Claim 10, E (5) had been amended by rewriting as follows: page 65

- (5) (amended) a fifth slab laser pump head in which said laser slab means is conductively cooled, wherein
- a) said optical duct means consists of at least two members of thin planar optical duct, each one has two broad surfaces,
 - b) said laser slab means is sandwiched between said two members of thin planar optical duct via said major surfaces firstly, and then sandwiched between two heat sinks via said two members of thin planar optical duct symmetrically,
 - c) said optical duct means is interfaced with two said major surfaces of said laser slab means via its said broad surfaces where said pumping light enters into said laser slab means along zig-zag optical paths,
 - d) said optical duct means is of high thermal conductivity and thermally in contact with said two heat sink via its said broad surfaces, said laser slab means is conductively cooled via said optical duct means,
 - e) in order to preserve the TIR interface for the laser zig-zag path within said laser slab means, one of the following procedures is selected: i) said laser slab means has a protective coating, and ii) said optical duct means has a lower refractive index than that of said laser slab means,
 - f) optionally said heat sink has a mirrored surface which is interfaced with said broad surfaces of said optical duct means whereby to reflect pumping light and realize multipass pumping,
 - g) optionally the end of said thin planar optical duct adjacent to said laser slab means is gold coated but not square-cut in order to change incident angle of said pumping light for effective pumping,
 - h) optionally part of the additional members of optical duct have a tapered shape, and
 - i) optionally lateral sides of said optical duct have a gold coating in order to reflect pumping light while said optical duct means has a low refractive index;

To amend claim 13, B as follows: page 69

Line 12, before "surrounded" add ---optionally---.

To amend claim 25 as follows: page 76

line 21-22, change "and 1-W CW blue coherent light" to --- or blue coherent light ---.

To amend claim 26 as follows: page 77

line 16, after "disk lasers" add --- or multipass light amplifiers ---.

To amend claim 30 as follows page 80

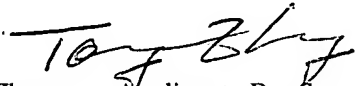
line 22-23, change "and 1-W CW blue coherent light" to --- or blue coherent light ---.

AMENDMENT FOR ABSTRACT

Page 82

line 19, change "with a beam-expanding cavity" to --- with prism beam-expanding cavity---.

Very respectfully,


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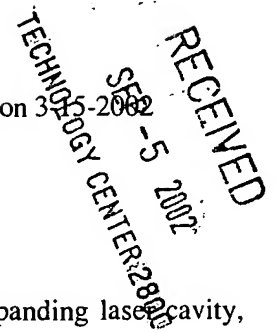
[Enclosures]

1. A clean version of the entire set of pending claims to replace the original claims filed on 3-15-2002.
2. A marked up version which shows the portions of the original claims filed on 3-15-2002 which are being added and deleted.
3. Request for Approval of Proposed Drawing Amendment & Amended drawing Fig. 15L.
4. Information Disclosure Statement.

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1 [CLAIMS]

2 --- The clean version of the entire set of pending claims to replace the original claims filed on 3-22-2002

3
4 What is claimed is:

- 5
- 6 1. In a method in constructing a zig-zag slab laser with an one-dimensional beam-expanding laser cavity,
7 capable of i) realizing intense multipass pumping, ii) effectively solving thermal distortion and cooling
8 problems, iii) providing stress-free and O-ring-free slab mounting, iv) obtaining high-power TEM₀₀-mode
9 operation, v) achieving extra-high-power intracavity SHG, vi) operating in either CW mode or pulsed mode,
10 and vii) minimizing spatial hole burning whereby realizing high power operation at minor laser lines,
11 comprising the steps of
- 12 A. selecting a pump source means, from the group consisting of a diode bar means and a multiple-pump-
13 source means having a single pump wavelength or multiple pump wavelengths, to provide a relevant
14 pumping light for pumping;
- 15 B. making a laser slab means, wherein said laser slab means has a substantially rectangular cross section with
16 two major surfaces, two minor surfaces, and two opposing end faces which are cut at a Brewster angle or
17 square-cut;
- 18 C. constructing a slab laser pump head for pumping, housing and cooling said laser slab means;
- 19 D. constructing said one-dimensional beam-expanding laser cavity by mean of an one-dimensional prism
20 beam expander means, wherein
- 21 (1) said laser cavity includes at least two cavity mirrors,
22 (2) said pump head is placed within said laser cavity for lasing at a fundamental wavelength,
23 (3) said one-dimensional beam-expanding laser cavity causes laser light to resonate along a zig-zag
24 optical path between said two major surfaces of said laser slab means via total-internal-reflection,
25 (4) said laser cavity has a noncircular or line-shaped spatial mode cross-section at least within part of said
26 laser cavity which is substantially compatible with the cross-section of said laser slab means, and
27 (5) whereby i) obtaining mode-matched pumping, TEM₀₀-mode operation and all-out energy extraction
28 from said laser slab means, ii) employing said laser slab means with a large aspect ratio of its height
29 to its thickness, so as to effectively solve thermal distortion problems, and iii) achieving high-
30 performances of intracavity harmonic generations and true CW operation over wide spectra ranges,
31 from red, blue to ultraviolet; and
- 32 E. optionally inserting a Q-switch into the expanded mode portion of said cavity for a pulsed mode operation,
33 wherein the cross-section of the laser beam which passes through said Q-switch is a line rather than a
34 point, so that the power density impinged on said Q-switch is decreased significantly, whereby avoiding
35 optical damages and acquiring extra-high energy operations.
- 36

- 1 2. In the method of claim 1, further comprising the steps of
- 2 A. by mean of an optical duct means, constructing said pump head in a manner of optical total-internal-
- 3 reflection configuration at least for its major portion, leading to confining said pumping light within said
- 4 pump head via total-internal-reflection considerably during the entire pumping process;
- 5 wherein said pumping light, once entering said pump head and said optical duct means, will undergo zig-
- 6 zag optical paths, multiple reflections and multiple travels through or within said laser slab means until it is
- 7 absorbed; whereby
- 8 (1) significantly reducing multiple reflection losses caused by the zig-zag optical paths,
- 9 (2) confining said pumping light within said pump head to achieving effective and efficient uniform
- 10 pumping and minimizing thermal aberration, and
- 11 (3) with the use of said optical duct means, acquiring zig-zag pump paths and eliminating hot spot issue
- 12 caused by directly diode bar pumping;
- 13 B. setting a coupling manner to couple said pumping light to a pump entrance means including at least one
- 14 pump entrance for the input of said pumping light into said optical duct means, wherein said pump source
- 15 means is external to said optical duct means;
- 16 C. predetermining the location and orientation for said laser medium means, said optical duct means and pump
- 17 entrance means in effective operative relationship, whereby facilitating the multipass pump process,
- 18 minimizing the escape loss and obtaining efficient and uniform pumping;
- 19 D. optimizing the optical and physics properties and performance parameters of said pump head in effective
- 20 operative way, including the profile, size, geometric shape, refractive index and dopant concentration,
- 21 whereby facilitating efficient and uniform pumping, laser operation and effective cooling; and
- 22 E. in order to protect the TIR interface for said two major surfaces of said laser slab means and for said optical
- 23 duct means, selecting an approach from the group including:
- 24 (1) by use of a metal foil or pressed metal layer, including aluminum, indium and silver foil,
- 25 (2) by use of a thick metal coating,
- 26 (3) by use of a metalized mirror surface,
- 27 (4) by use of a coating or film with a low refractive index, including cement J91, silicon gel, optical-grade
- 28 epoxy, SiO_2 coating and Teflon AF 1600 coating, and
- 29 (5) by use of a clear optical window with a low refractive index, including MgF_2 .
- 30
- 31 3. In the method of claim 2, further comprising the steps of:
- 32 A. designating pump trip direction as the average propagation direction of the zig-zag pumping light within
- 33 said optical duct means; and
- 34 B. selecting a construction for said slab laser pump head from the group including:
- 35 (1) a first construction, wherein

- a) said pump light enters and multiply passes through said laser slab means via at least one said major surface,
 - b) said laser slab means is sandwiched between two coolant passages through its two major surfaces, said coolant passage is formed between said optical duct means and said laser slab means, and
 - c) said pump trip direction is perpendicular to said major surfaces and parallel to said minor surfaces;
- (2) a second construction, wherein
- a) said pump light enters and multiply passes through said laser slab means via at least one said major surface until said pumping light is absorbed,
 - b) said laser slab means is sandwiched by and in contact with said optical duct means via its two major surfaces, said optical duct is of high thermal conductivity for heat transfer and effective cooling, and
 - c) said pump trip direction is perpendicular to said major surfaces and parallel to said minor surfaces;
- (3) a third construction in which said laser slab means is conductively cooled, wherein
- a) said pumping light enters said laser slab means via said major surface of said laser slab means,
 - b) one said major surface of said laser slab means is interfaced with said optical duct means, the other one of said major surfaces is conductively cooled,
 - c) in order to reflect pumping light and to preserve the TIR interface for the laser zig-zag path within said laser slab means, one of the following procedures is selected for the cooling side of said slab means: i) it is covered by a metal foil which may have a high reflectivity, ii) it is interfaced with a metalized mirror surface of a heat sink, and iii) it is HR coated at the pump wavelength, and the SiO_2 or MgF_2 material is used as the first layer of the HR coating,
 - d) in order to preserve the TIR interface for the laser zig-zag path within said laser slab means, one of the following procedures is selected for the non-cooling side of said slab means: i) it has a protective coating or bonding material, ii) it has a MgF_2 window, and iii) it is distanced from said optical duct means with an interstitial air, and
 - e) said pump trip direction is perpendicular to said major surfaces and parallel to said minor surfaces;
- (4) a fourth construction in which said laser slab is conductively cooled, wherein
- a) said optical duct means consists of one or two members of thin slab-shaped optical duct which has a substantially rectangular cross section and two broad surfaces,
 - b) said optical duct means is interfaced with at least one major surface of said laser slab means via its said broad surface where said pumping light enters into said laser slab means along zig-zag optical paths,
 - c) said optical duct means is of high thermal conductivity,
 - d) in order to preserve the TIR interface for the laser zig-zag path within said laser slab means, one of the following procedures is selected: i) said laser slab means has a protective coating, and ii) said optical duct means has a lower refractive index than that of said laser slab means,
 - e) at least one said major surface of said laser slab means is conductively cooled via said optical duct means, and

- 1 f) said pump trip direction is parallel to said major surfaces;
- 2 (5) a fifth construction in which said laser slab is conductively cooled, wherein
- 3 a) said optical duct means consists of at least two members of thin planar optical duct, each one has two
- 4 broad surfaces,
- 5 b) said laser slab means is sandwiched between said two members of thin planar optical duct via said
- 6 major surfaces firstly, and then sandwiched between two heat sinks via said two members of thin
- 7 planar optical duct symmetrically,
- 8 c) said optical duct means is interfaced with two said major surfaces of said laser slab means via its said
- 9 broad surfaces where said pumping light enters into said laser slab means along zig-zag optical paths,
- 10 d) said optical duct means is of high thermal conductivity and thermally in contact with said two heat
- 11 sink via its said broad surfaces, said laser slab means is conductively cooled via said optical duct
- 12 means,
- 13 e) in order to preserve the TIR interface for the laser zig-zag path within said laser slab means, one of the
- 14 following procedures is selected: i) said laser slab means has a protective coating, and ii) said optical
- 15 duct means has a lower refractive index than that of said laser slab means,
- 16 f) optionally said heat sink has a mirrored surface which is interfaced with said broad surfaces of said
- 17 optical duct means whereby to reflect said pumping light and realize multipass pumping, and
- 18 g) said pump trip direction is parallel to said major surfaces; and
- 19 (6) a sixth construction with the so-called edge pumping in which said laser slab is conductively cooled,
- 20 wherein
- 21 a) said pumping light enters said laser slab means via at least one said minor surface,
- 22 b) said laser slab means is conductively cooled via a metal foil and heat spreader and via its two major
- 23 surfaces, said metal foil is used for preserving total-internal-reflection for zig-zag laser paths and zig-
- 24 zag pump paths, and
- 25 c) said pump trip direction is perpendicular to said minor surfaces and parallel to said major surfaces.
- 26

27 4. In constructing said first construction as recited in claim 3, further comprising the steps of

28 A. building a laser slab assembly which is selected from the group comprising

29 (1) first laser slab assembly, which additionally comprises the steps of

30 a) selecting two members of planar optical duct serving as said optical duct means,

31 b) selecting two slab holders and setting them parallel to each other,

32 c) making two slots at both of said either slab holder,

33 d) setting the two ends of said laser slab into said either slot with a bonding material whereby elastically

34 supporting said laser slab and providing stress-free and O-ring-free slab mounting and sealing,

35 e) coating at the end part of said laser slab to save the TIR interface in case,

1 f) symmetrically bounding said optical duct means to two said slab holders with a sealant, whereby
2 forming said two coolant passages between said major surfaces of said laser slab and said two planar
3 optical ducts, and forming two windows for said pumping light entering and pumping said major
4 surfaces of said laser slab means, and

5 g) building said first laser slab assembly with the use of said laser slab means, said optical duct means
6 and said two slab holders; and

7 (2) second laser slab assembly, which additionally comprises the steps of

8 a) selecting two members of planar optical duct serving as said optical duct means,

9 b) selecting a slab fixer means optical clear to said pumping light,

10 c) setting the two ends of said laser slab into said slab fixer means with a bonding material whereby
11 elastically supporting said laser slab and providing stress-free and O-ring-free slab mounting and
12 sealing,

13 d) coating at the end part of said laser slab to save the TIR interface in case,

14 e) symmetrically bounding said optical ducts means to said slab fixer means with a sealant, whereby
15 forming said two coolant passages between said major surfaces of said laser slab means and said two
16 planar optical ducts, and forming two windows for said pumping light entering and pumping said
17 major surfaces of said laser slab means, and

18 f) building said second laser slab assembly with the use of said laser slab means, said optical duct means
19 and said slab fixer means;

20 B. selecting engineering parts, including a lower cover plate with two coolant passages, a upper cover plate
21 with two coolant passages, a pair of plenum, a inlet, an outlet, two insulators for said laser slab means,
22 and four transparent silicon rubber O-rings; and

23 C. assembling said engineering parts together with said laser slab assembly in effective operative way,
24 wherein i) said laser slab assembly is sandwiched between said lower cover plate and said upper cover
25 plate via said O-rings, and ii) O-ring's plane is perpendicular to said major surface of said laser slab.

26
27 5. In the method of claim 1, in order to realize high power operation at a minor laser line desired, particularly
28 for the generation of high-power red and blue coherent light for laser projection display, further comprising
29 the steps of

30 A. selecting a desired output wavelength for said minor laser line;

31 B. producing a gain region with intense pumping within said laser slab means;

32 C. maximizing the cavity Q factor of said laser cavity for said desired output wavelength;

33 D. minimizing the cavity Q factor of said laser cavity for undesired laser lines;

34 E. locating said gain region at an optimum position, preferably at $\frac{1}{2}L$, $\frac{1}{4}L$, $\frac{3}{4}L$, $\frac{1}{6}L$ and $\frac{5}{6}L$, wherein i)
35 L is designated as the optical length of said laser cavity, ii) within said optimum position there would be
36 the highest possibility for a pair of longitudinal modes with a spatially anti-correlated relationship to take

place and to occupy most of said gain region spatially, whereby minimizing spatial hole burning and restraining said gain region available to undesired major laser lines;

F. making said laser cavity have a large enough optical length L to prolong an out of phase region to best match said gain region, wherein within the out of phase region two peaks in the standing wave patterns corresponding to the pair of anti-correlated longitudinal modes are out of phase;

G. setting said gain region or said laser slab means have a limited length less than 3-cm to best match the out of phase region, whereby restraining said gain region available to undesired major laser lines; and

H. keeping the dopant concentration of said laser slab as low as possible while keeping the absorption efficiency high for said pumping light.

6. In the method of claim 5, in order to generate high-power red and blue coherent light via intracavity SHG, further comprising the steps of

A. inserting a SHG crystal means into said laser cavity;

B. selecting said SHG crystal means from the group including

(1) a regular SHG crystal means,

(2) a periodically poled crystal means with quasi-phase-matching,

(3) a slab-shaped SHG crystal means, made from a single piece of SHG crystal, in cooperation with said noncircular or line-shaped spatial mode cross-section of said laser cavity, and

(4) a slab-shaped SHG crystal means consisting of several individual SHG crystals parallel positioned, in cooperation with said noncircular or line-shaped spatial mode cross-section of said laser cavity;

C. selecting a beam profile for laser output from the group including

(1) a regular beam profile, and

(2) a line-shaped beam profile, whereby directly applying to the Grating Light Valve technology; and

D. optionally inserting a waveplate into the expanded mode portion of said cavity to adjust the polarization situation for the laser operation and SHG process.

7. In the method of claim 1, in order to realize extra-high power or energy operation with intracavity frequency conversions, further comprising the steps of

A. inserting a slab-shaped nonlinear crystal means into the expanded mode portion of said cavity to realize intracavity SHG, wherein the cross-section of the laser beam which passes through said nonlinear crystal means is a line rather than a point, so that the power density impinged on said nonlinear crystal means is decreased significantly, whereby avoiding optical damages and obtaining extra-high power or energy intracavity frequency conversions;

B. selecting said nonlinear crystal means from the group including

(1) a slab-shaped SHG crystal means made from a single piece of SHG crystal,

(2) a slab-shaped SHG crystal means consisting of several individual SHG crystals parallel positioned,

- (3) a slab-shaped SHG crystal means and a slab-shaped THG crystal means positioned serially, and
- (4) a slab-shaped SHG crystal means, a slab-shaped THG crystal means and a slab-shaped FHG crystal means positioned serially;
- C. selecting a beam profile for laser output from the group including
- (1) a regular beam profile, and
- (2) a line-shaped beam profile, whereby directly applying to the Grating Light Valve technology; and
- D. optionally inserting a waveplate into the expanded mode portion of said cavity to adjust the polarization situation for the laser operation and SHG process.
8. In the method of claim 1, in order to realize multiple wavelengths operation concurrently, including white light output, further comprising the steps of
- A. selecting two or more certain output wavelengths for laser operation;
- B. selecting said laser slab means from the group including
- (1) several individual laser slabs parallel positioned, wherein each said laser slab is made from a different laser material with a different doping level and corresponding to said one certain output wavelength, and
- (2) single laser slab with a broad spectral band;
- C. producing a gain regions for each said individual laser slab or for said single laser slab;
- D. maximizing the cavity Q factor of said laser cavity for said output wavelengths;
- E. minimizing the cavity Q factor of said laser cavity for other potential laser wavelengths;
- F. locating said laser slab means at an optimum position, preferably at $\frac{1}{2}L$, $\frac{1}{4}L$, $\frac{3}{4}L$, $\frac{1}{6}L$ and $\frac{5}{6}L$, wherein i) L is designated as the optical length of said laser cavity, ii) within said optimum position there would be the highest possibility for a pair of longitudinal modes with a spatially anti-correlated relationship to take place and to occupy most of said gain region spatially, whereby minimizing spatial hole burning and restraining said gain region available to other potential laser wavelengths;
- G. selecting said laser cavity have a large enough optical length L to prolong an out of phase region to best match said laser slab means, wherein within the out of phase region two peaks in the standing wave patterns corresponding to the pair of anti-correlated longitudinal modes are out of phase;
- H. setting said laser slab means have a limited length to best match the out of phase region, whereby restraining said gain region available to other potential laser wavelengths;
- I. inserting a slab-shaped SHG crystal means into the expanded mode portion of said cavity to realize intracavity SHG, wherein said slab-shaped SHG crystal means consists of several individual SHG crystals parallel positioned, each said SHG crystal is collaborated with said individual laser slab or the different portion of said single laser slab and corresponding to producing said one certain output wavelength;
- J. selecting said individual SHG crystal from the group including
- (1) a regular SHG crystal, and

1 (2) a periodically poled crystal means with quasi-phase-matching;

2 K. selecting a discrete-wavelength zero-dispersion prism beam expander to be served as said one-dimensional
3 beam expander means; and

4 L. optionally inserting a waveplate means into the expanded mode portion of said cavity to adjust the
5 polarization situation for the laser operation and SHG process; wherein said waveplate means consists of
6 several individual waveplate parallel positioned, each said waveplate is collaborated with said individual
7 SHG crystal and corresponding to said one certain output wavelength.

8
9 9. (amended) In a method in constructing a multipass pump head for DPSS lasers, fiber lasers and fiber
10 amplifiers, capable of realizing intense uniform pumping and producing and amplifying coherent light,
11 comprising the steps of

12 A. selecting a pump source means, from the group consisting of a diode bar means and a multiple-pump-
13 source means having a single pump wavelength or multiple pump wavelengths, to provide a relevant
14 pumping light for pumping;

15 B. selecting a laser medium means from the group including

16 (1) laser chips, laser rods and laser slabs, made from regular laser materials or tunable laser materials, and

17 (2) optical fibers with a rare-earth-doped core;

18 C. setting a coupling manner to couple said pumping light to a pump entrance means including at least one
19 pump entrance for the input of said pumping light into said multipass pump head; and

20 D. constructing said multipass pump head by use of a multipass formation to confine said pumping light,
21 wherein said pumping light, once entering, undergoes multiple reflections and multiple travels through or
22 within said laser medium means, said multipass formation is selected from the group consisting of

23 (1) a first multipass formation with the use of optical total-internal-reflection configuration, which
24 additionally comprises the steps of making said multipass pump head as a TIR-guide pump head by
25 mean of an optical duct means, leading to confining said pumping light within said TIR-guide pump
26 head mainly via total-internal-reflection during the entire pumping process; wherein said pumping
27 light, once entering said pump head and said optical duct means, will undergo zig-zag optical paths,
28 multiple reflections and multiple travels through or within said laser medium means until it is absorbed,
29 and ii) the escape loss possibility of unabsorbed said pumping light is at least less than 40% within one
30 round trip pumping path, or at least less than 40% during the entire pumping process; whereby i)
31 significantly reducing multiple reflection losses caused by the zig-zag optical paths, ii) confining said
32 pumping light within said pump head to achieve effective and efficient uniform pumping; and iii) with
33 the use of said optical duct means, eliminating hot spot issue caused by directly diode bar pumping for
34 DPSS lasers;

35 (2) a second multipass formation with the use of optical graded-index or step-index configuration,

- 1 (3) a third multipass formation with the use of a noncircular-profile reflector means which has a noncircular
2 cross-section with a convex and closed boundary, wherein i) said laser medium means is a laser rod
3 means which has a lasing axis and a transverse plane perpendicular to said lasing axis, said noncircular
4 cross-section is in said transverse plane, ii) said laser rod is surrounded by a cooling channel, and iii)
5 the maximum dimension inside said noncircular cross-section is at least four-times larger than the
6 diameter of said laser rod means,
- 7 (4) a fourth multipass formation with the use of a double-layer reflector means,
- 8 (5) a fifth multipass formation with the use of optical spatial filter or the like configuration,
- 9 (6) a sixth multipass formation with the use of a reflector means, wherein i) said laser medium means is a
10 laser slab means which has a substantially rectangular cross section with two major surfaces, two minor
11 surfaces, and two opposing end faces which are cut at a Brewster angle or square-cut, ii) said laser slab
12 means is cooled via said two major surfaces only, iii) said diode bar means comprises at least one linear
13 array laser diode bar or 2-D stacked diode bar, iv) each said pump entrance receives said pumping light
14 from one or several said diode bars without fiber coupling, and v) said pump light enters said reflector
15 means and multiply passes through said laser slab means via said two major surfaces,
- 16 (7) a seventh multipass formation with the use of a noncircular-profile reflector means which has a
17 noncircular cross-section, wherein i) said laser medium means is a laser slab means which has a
18 substantially rectangular cross section with two major surfaces, two minor surfaces, and two opposing
19 end faces which are cut at a Brewster angle or square-cut, ii) said laser slab means is mounted into a
20 laser slab assembly means without O-rings, preferably via a silicone RTV, in which said laser slab
21 means is sandwiched between two coolant passages via said two major surfaces, iii) the flow direction
22 along said coolant passages is perpendicular to said minor surfaces of said laser slab, and iv) said pump
23 light enters said noncircular-profile reflector means and multiply passes through said laser slab means
24 via said two major surfaces,
- 25 (8) an eighth multipass formation with the use of an optical duct means, wherein
- 26 a) said laser medium means is a laser slab means which has a substantially rectangular cross section with
27 two major surfaces, two minor surfaces, and two opposing end faces which are cut at a Brewster angle
28 or square-cut,
- 29 b) said optical duct means consists of two members of thin planar optical duct at least, each one has two
30 broad surfaces,
- 31 c) said laser slab means is sandwiched between said two members of thin planar optical duct via said
32 major surfaces firstly, and then sandwiched between two heat sinks via said two members of thin planar
33 optical duct symmetrically,
- 34 d) said optical duct means is optically coupled to two said major surfaces of said laser slab means via its
35 said broad surfaces where said pumping light runs into said laser slab means along zig-zag optical paths,

- 1 e) said optical duct means is of high thermal conductivity and thermally in contact with said two heat sink
2 via its said broad surfaces, said laser slab means is conductively cooled via said optical duct means,
- 3 f) in order to preserve the TIR interface for the laser zig-zag path within said laser slab means, an
4 approach is selected from the group including: i) said laser slab means has a protective coating, and ii)
5 said optical duct means has a lower refractive index than that of said laser slab means,
- 6 g) optionally the end of said thin planar optical duct adjacent to said laser slab means is gold coated but
7 not square-cut in order to change the incident angle of said pumping light for effective pumping,
- 8 h) optionally said heat sink has a mirrored surface which is interfaced with said broad surfaces of said thin
9 planar optical duct whereby to reflect said pumping light and realize multipass pumping,
- 10 i) optionally part of the additional members of optical duct have a tapered shape, and
- 11 j) optionally lateral sides of said optical duct have a gold coating in order to reflect said pumping light
12 while said optical duct means has a low refractive index,
- 13 (9) a ninth multipass formation with the use of an optical duct means, wherein
- 14 a) said laser medium means is a laser slab means which has a substantially rectangular cross section with
15 two major surfaces, two minor surfaces, and two opposing end faces which are cut at a Brewster angle
16 or square-cut,
- 17 b) one said major surface of said laser slab means is interfaced with said optical duct means, the other one
18 of said major surfaces is conductively cooled,
- 19 c) said pumping light, once entering said optical duct means, will undergo zig-zag optical paths, multiple
20 reflections and multiple travels through said laser slab means until it is absorbed;
- 21 d) said pumping light enters said laser slab means via its major surface,
- 22 e) for the cooling side of said slab means, in order to reflect pumping light and to preserve the TIR
23 interface for the laser zig-zag path within said laser slab means, an approach is selected from the group
24 including: i) it is covered by a metal foil which may have a high reflectivity, ii) it is interfaced with a
25 metalized mirror surface of a heat sink, and iii) it is HR coated at the pump wavelength, and the SiO_2 or
26 MgF_2 material is used as the first layer of the HR coating,
- 27 f) for the non-cooling side of said slab means, in order to preserve the TIR interface for the laser zig-zag
28 path within said laser slab means, an approach is selected from the group including: i) it has a protective
29 coating or bonding material, ii) it has a MgF_2 window, iii) said optical duct has a lower refractive index
30 than said slab means, and iv) it is distanced from said optical duct means with an interstitial air,
- 31 g) optionally one side of said optical duct has a gold coating in order to reflect said pumping light, and
- 32 h) optionally part of said optical duct means have a tapered shape, and
- 33 (10) a tenth multipass formation with the use of a reflector means, wherein i) said laser medium means is an
34 optical fiber means with a rare-earth-doped core, ii) said diode bar means comprises at least one linear
35 array laser diode bar or 2-D stacked diode bar, iii) said pumping light from one or several said diode

- bars are optically coupled to one said pump entrance, and iv) said pump light enters said reflector means and multiply passes through said optical fiber means; and
- E. housing and cooling said laser medium means.
10. In constructing said TIR-guide pump head by use of said first multipass formation as recited in claim 9, in order to make a slab laser pump head of said TIR-guide pump head for zig-zag slab lasers, further comprising the steps of
- A. making a laser slab means of said laser medium means, wherein said laser slab means has a substantially rectangular cross section with two major surfaces, two minor surfaces, and two opposing end faces which are cut at a Brewster angle or square-cut;
- B. predetermining the location and orientation for said laser medium means, said optical duct means and pump entrance means in effective operative relationship, whereby facilitating the multipass pump process, minimizing the escape loss and obtaining efficient and uniform pumping;
- C. optimizing the optical and physics properties and performance parameters of said pump head in effective operative way, including the profile, size, geometric shape, refractive index and dopant concentration, whereby facilitating efficient and uniform pumping, laser operation and effective cooling;
- D. in order to protect the TIR interfaces for said TIR-guide pump head, selecting an approach from the group including:
- (1) by use of a metal foil or pressed metal layer, including aluminum, indium and silver foil,
 - (2) by use of a thick metal coating,
 - (3) by use of a metalized mirror surface,
 - (4) by use of a coating or film with a low refractive index, including cement J91, silicon gel, optical-grade epoxy, SiO₂ coating and Teflon AF 1600 coating, and
 - (5) by use of a clear optical window with a low refractive index, including MgF₂; and
- E. selecting said slab laser pump head from the group including:
- (1) a first slab laser pump head, wherein
 - a) said pump light enters and multiply passes through said laser slab means via said two major surfaces, and
 - b) said laser slab means is sandwiched between two coolant passages via said two major surfaces, said coolant passage is formed between said optical duct means and said laser slab means;
 - (2) a second slab laser pump head, wherein
 - a) said pump light enters and multiply passes through said laser slab means via at least one said major surface until said pumping light is absorbed, and
 - b) said laser slab means is sandwiched by and in contact with said optical duct means via its two major surfaces, said optical duct is of high thermal conductivity for heat transfer and effective cooling;
 - (3) a third slab laser pump head in which said laser slab means is conductively cooled, wherein

- 1 a) said pumping light enters said laser slab means via said major surface of said laser slab means,
- 2 b) one said major surface of said laser slab means is interfaced with said optical duct means, the other one
- 3 of said major surfaces is conductively cooled,
- 4 c) in order to reflect pumping light and to preserve the TIR interface for the laser zig-zag path within said
- 5 laser slab means, one of the following procedures is selected for the cooling side of said slab means: i) it
- 6 is covered by a metal foil which may have a high reflectivity, ii) it is interfaced with a metalized mirror
- 7 surface of a heat sink, and iii) it is HR coated at the pump wavelength, and the SiO_2 or MgF_2 material is
- 8 used as the first layer of the HR coating, and
- 9 d) in order to preserve the TIR interface for the laser zig-zag path within said laser slab means, one of
- 10 the following procedures is selected for the non-cooling side of said slab means: i) it has a protective
- 11 coating or bonding material, ii) it has a MgF_2 window, and iii) it is distanced from said optical duct
- 12 means with an interstitial air;
- 13 (4) a fourth slab laser pump head in which said laser slab means is conductively cooled, wherein
- 14 a) said optical duct means consists of one or two members of thin slab-shaped optical duct which has a
- 15 substantially rectangular cross section and two broad surfaces,
- 16 b) said optical duct means is interfaced with at least one major surface of said laser slab means via its said
- 17 broad surface where said pumping light enters into said laser slab means along zig-zag optical paths,
- 18 c) said optical duct means is of high thermal conductivity,
- 19 d) in order to preserve the TIR interface for the laser zig-zag path within said laser slab means, one of the
- 20 following procedures is selected: i) said laser slab means has a protective coating, and ii) said optical
- 21 duct means has a lower refractive index than that of said laser slab means, and
- 22 e) at least one said major surface of said laser slab means is conductively cooled via said optical duct
- 23 means;
- 24 (5) (amended) a fifth slab laser pump head in which said laser slab means is conductively cooled, wherein
- 25 a) said optical duct means consists of at least two members of thin planar optical duct, each one has two
- 26 broad surfaces,
- 27 b) said laser slab means is sandwiched between said two members of thin planar optical duct via said
- 28 major surfaces firstly, and then sandwiched between two heat sinks via said two members of thin
- 29 planar optical duct symmetrically,
- 30 c) said optical duct means is interfaced with two said major surfaces of said laser slab means via its said
- 31 broad surfaces where said pumping light enters into said laser slab means along zig-zag optical paths,
- 32 d) said optical duct means is of high thermal conductivity and thermally in contact with said two heat
- 33 sink via its said broad surfaces, said laser slab means is conductively cooled via said optical duct
- 34 means,

- e) in order to preserve the TIR interface for the laser zig-zag path within said laser slab means, one of the following procedures is selected: i) said laser slab means has a protective coating, and ii) said optical duct means has a lower refractive index than that of said laser slab means,
- f) optionally said heat sink has a mirrored surface which is interfaced with said broad surfaces of said optical duct means whereby to reflect said pumping light and realize multipass pumping,
- g) optionally the end of said thin planar optical duct adjacent to said laser slab means is gold coated but not square-cut in order to change the incident angle of said pumping light for effective pumping,
- h) optionally part of the additional members of optical duct have a tapered shape, and
- i) optionally lateral sides of said optical duct have a gold coating in order to reflect said pumping light while said optical duct means has a low refractive index;
- (6) a sixth slab laser pump head with the so-called edge pumping in which said laser slab means is conductively cooled, wherein
- a) said pumping light enters said laser slab means via at least one said minor surface along zig-zag optical paths,
- b) said optical duct means is interfaced with at least one said minor surface of said laser slab means via a transparent bonding material or interstitial air, and
- c) said laser slab means is conductively cooled via its two major surfaces;
- (7) a seventh slab laser pump head in which said laser slab means is conductively cooled, wherein
- a) said laser slab means is extra-thin with a thickness of less than 1 mm, more particularly less than 0.5 mm,
- b) said laser slab means is integrated with or embedded into said optical duct means,
- c) said laser slab means has a line-shaped gain region,
- d) said optical duct means is transparent at both the pump and laser wavelengths and its refractive index is the same as or close to that of said laser slab means,
- e) a joint approach is used, including, i) a high temperature, optical-grade epoxy or glue interposed between said laser slab means and said optical duct means, ii) diffusion-bonding, and iii) frit,
- f) the lasing direction is perpendicular to said line-shaped gain region, and
- g) said slab laser means together with said optical duct means is conductively cooled via an HR mirror or mirrored surface, said mirror has thin substrate with high thermal conductivity, made from the group including copper, sapphire, undoped YAG and MgF_2 , said HR mirror serves as a rear or fold mirror for laser operations, its other side is going to contact a heat sink via a metal foil and heat spreader sometimes optionally; and
- (8) a eighth slab laser pump head in which said laser slab means is conductively cooled, wherein
- a) said laser slab means has a line-shaped gain region,
- b) said optical duct means is transparent at pump wavelengths,
- c) the lasing direction is along said line-shaped gain region,

- d) said optical duct means is interfaced with said laser slab means via a transparent bonding material or interstitial air, and
- e) said slab laser means is conductively cooled via its two major surfaces covered by a metal foil and heat spreader which is preserved for total-internal-reflection.
11. In constructing a high-power laser operated at a desired minor laser line by use of said seventh slab laser pump head as recited in claim 10, further comprising the steps of
- A. setting a desired output wavelength for said minor laser line;
 - B. constructing a one-dimensional beam-expanding laser cavity having a line-shaped spatial mode cross-section within part of said laser cavity which is substantially compatible with said line-shaped gain region, wherein
 - (1) said laser cavity includes at least two cavity mirrors,
 - (2) said seventh slab laser pump head is placed within said laser cavity for lasing at said desired output wavelength; and
 - (3) said line-shaped gain region is perpendicular to the lasing direction;
 - C. producing intense pumping for said line-shaped gain region;
 - D. maximizing the cavity Q factor of said laser cavity for said desired output wavelength;
 - E. minimizing the cavity Q factor of said laser cavity for undesired laser lines;
 - F. locating said line-shaped gain region together with said HR mirror at an optimum position, preferably at $\frac{1}{2}L$, $\frac{1}{4}L$, $\frac{3}{4}L$, $\frac{1}{6}L$ and $\frac{5}{6}L$, or the end of said laser cavity, wherein i) L is designated as the optical length of said laser cavity, ii) said HR mirror is served as fold cavity mirror or rear cavity mirror, iii) within said optimum position there would be the highest possibility for a pair of longitudinal modes with a spatially anti-correlated relationship to take place and to occupy most of said gain region spatially, whereby minimizing spatial hole burning and restraining said gain region available to undesired major laser lines;
 - G. keeping the dopant concentration of said laser slab as low as possible while keeping the absorption efficiency high for said pumping light; and
 - H. Optionally inserting a nonlinear crystal means into said laser cavity for intracavity frequency conversion.
12. In constructing said TIR- guide pump head by use of said first multipass formation as recited in claim 9, in order to make a thin-disk laser pump head of said TIR-guide pump head for thin-disk lasers, further comprising the steps of
- A. making a laser chip means of said laser medium means;
 - B. constructing said optical duct means made from an optical disk, wherein
 - (1) said optical disk consists of substantially parallel two main surfaces perpendicular to an axis and an outer surface parallel to said axis,
 - (2) said two main surfaces have a same shape, and

- (3) the size of said two main surfaces is significantly larger than the distance between them, i.e., the thickness of said optical disk;
- C. constructing said laser chip means to be integrated with or embedded into said optical duct means, wherein
- (1) said optical disk is transparent at both the pump and laser wavelengths and its refractive index is the same as or close to that of said laser chip means, and
- (2) a joint approach is used for the joint of said laser chip means and said optical disk, which is selected from the group including, i) interposing a high temperature optical-grade epoxy or cement, ii) diffusion-bonding, and iii) frit;
- D. in order to reflect pumping light from said outer surface while said pumping light is not reflected by said outer surface via total-internal-reflection, selecting an approach from the group including:
- (1) first approach, which additionally comprises the steps of making an HR coating selectively covering predetermined portions of said outer surface, wherein there is at least one AR coated narrow spectral opening or uncoated narrow opening on said outer surface for inputting said pumping light, and
- (2) second approach, which additionally comprises the steps of fitting said optical disk into a heat sink chamber means, whose inwardly facing wall matches to said outer surface geometrically and has a gold coating; wherein there is at least one opening on said chamber means for inputting said pumping light;
- E. entering said pumping light toward the center area of said optical disk, wherein i) said pumping light is directed parallel to and confined between said two main surfaces via total-internal-reflection and undergoes multiple reflections via said outer surface so as to multiply and repeatedly passes through said laser chip, and ii) said coupling manner includes optical fiber coupling;
- F. selecting the shape of said optical disk and said two main surfaces from the group including
- (1) a circular shape, wherein said optical disk is made from the group including
- a) regular optical duct, said pump head is named the **TIR-Guide Disk Pump Head**, wherein said laser chip is preferably eccentrically located within said optical disk,
- b) graded-index optical duct, wherein said optical duct means has a variable refractive index in the radial direction whereby said pumping light, once entering, to be refocussed by refraction into the center area of said pump head periodically and leading to a large acceptance cone, said pump head is named the **Graded-Index TIR-Guide Disk Pump Head**, and
- c) step-index optical duct, wherein said optical duct means has two sleeves with a predetermined radial extent in which the inner sleeve has a lower refractive index than that of the outer sleeve appropriately, whereby said pumping light, once entering, to be continually converged to the center area of said pump head and leading to a large acceptance cone, said pump head is named the **Step-Index TIR-Guide Disk Pump Head**,
- (2) a non-circular shape, said pump head is named the **Non-circular-Profile TIR-Guide Disk Pump Head**, and

1 (3) a non-circular shape, said pump head is named the **Dube TIR-Guide Disk Pump Head**, wherein said
2 optical disk consists of a pair of corner reflectors with a little difference in the size and being arranged
3 colinearly but not coaxially with each other, ii) said pumping light is collimated before entering said
4 optical duct means, and iii) said pumping light is reflected by said outer surface via total-internal-
5 reflection; and

6 G. conductively cooling said laser chip means surrounded by said optical disk; wherein i) said optical duct
7 means is thermally connected with its back face to an HR mirror or mirrored surface, ii) said mirror has
8 thin substrate with high thermal conductivity, made from the group including copper, sapphire, undoped
9 YAG and MgF_2 , and iii) said HR mirror or said mirrored surface serves as an end or fold mirror for laser
10 operations.

11
12 13. In constructing said TIR-guide pump head by use of said first multipass formation as recited in claim 9, in
13 order to make a laser rod pump head of said TIR-guide pump head, further comprising the steps of

14 A. making a laser rod means of said laser medium means;

15 B. constructing said laser rod means to be received in by said optical duct means and optionally surrounded by
16 a cooling channel means;

17 C. constructing two end cap assemblies for housing and cooling said laser rod;

18 D. selecting said optical duct means from the group including

19 (1) regular optical duct; wherein said laser rod is preferably eccentrically located about said optical duct
20 means;

21 (2) graded-index optical duct, wherein said optical duct means has a variable refractive index in the radial
22 direction, whereby said pumping light, once entering, to be refocussed by refraction into the center area
23 of said pump head periodically and leading to a large acceptance cone, said pump head is named the
24 **Graded-Index TIR-Guide Pump Head**; and

25 (3) step-index optical duct, wherein said optical duct means has two sleeves with a predetermined radial
26 extent in which the inner sleeve has a lower refractive index than that of the outer sleeve appropriately,
27 whereby said pumping light, once entering, to be continually converged to the center area of said pump
28 head and leading to a large acceptance cone, said pump head is named the **Step-Index TIR-Guide**
29 **Pump Head**; and

30 E. optimizing the optical and physics properties and performance parameters of said pump head in effective
31 operative way, including the profile, size, geometric shape, location and orientation, refractive index and
32 dopant concentration, whereby facilitating efficient and uniform multipass pumping, laser operation and
33 effective cooling.

34
35 14. In the method of claim 13, wherein said optical duct means is made from said regular optical duct means
36 and includes at least a first section having a longitudinal axis and a second section having a longitudinal

axis, said first section longitudinal axis is parallel to and off-set from said second section longitudinal axis, said pump head is named the **Dube TIR-Guide Pump Head**.

15. In constructing said TIR-guide pump head by use of said first multipass formation as recited in claim 9, in order to make a fiber laser pump head of said TIR-guide pump head for fiber lasers and fiber amplifiers, further comprising the steps of
- A. making an optical fiber means of said laser medium means, which is made up of an optical fiber with a rare-earth-doped core;
- B. constructing said optical fiber means which is selected from the group consisting of
- (1) a first optical fiber means, wherein
 - a) said optical fiber is being winded wrap by wrap, and then preferably layer by layer, to form said first optical fiber means,
 - b) said first optical fiber means is filled with an optical clear filler which has a refractive index same as or close to the outside cladding of said optical fiber to protect pump optical paths from distortion,
 - c) said first optical fiber means is in the shape of a thin plate, or thin disk plate, or thin ring plate and has two major surfaces and at least one minor surface,
 - d) said first optical fiber means is interfaced to said optical duct means via one or two said major surfaces in effective operative way, and
 - e) said pump light enters said pump head and said optical duct means, multiply and repeatedly passes through said first optical fiber means via one or two said major surfaces until said pumping light is absorbed by said rare-earth-doped core;
 - (2) a second optical fiber means, wherein
 - a) said optical fiber is being winded wrap by wrap, and then preferably layer by layer, to form said second optical fiber means,
 - b) said second optical fiber means is filled with an optical clear filler which has a refractive index same as or close to the outside cladding of said optical fiber to protect pump optical paths from distortion,
 - c) said second optical fiber means is in the shape of a thin plate, or thin disk plate, or thin ring plate and has two major surfaces and at least one minor surface,
 - d) said optical duct means is interfaced to said minor surface of said second optical fiber means in effective operative way, and
 - e) said pump light enters said pump head and said optical duct means, multiply and repeatedly passes through said second optical fiber means via said minor surface until said pumping light is absorbed by said rare-earth-doped core; and
 - (3) a third optical fiber means, wherein

- 1 a) said optical fiber is wound onto the outer surface of said optical duct means with an optical clear filler
2 which has a refractive index same as or close to the outside cladding of said optical fiber to protect
3 pump optical paths from distortion,
4 b) said the shape of said optical duct means is predetermined in favor of pumping process, preferably
5 cylinder-shaped, and
6 c) said pump light enters said pump head and said optical duct means, multiply and repeatedly passes
7 through said optical fiber until said pumping light is absorbed by said rare-earth-doped core.
8

9 16. In constructing said pump head as a laser rod pump head by use of said second multipass formation as
10 recited in claim 9, further comprising the steps of

- 11 A. making a laser rod means of said laser medium means;
12 B. constructing said laser rod means to be received in by an optical duct means and surrounded by a cooling
13 channel means, wherein said optical duct means is in the shape of a cylinder or the like, its exterior has a
14 high optical reflectivity for said pumping light, whereby confining and reflecting said pumping light within
15 said pump head during the entire pumping process;
16 C. constructing two end cap assemblies for housing and cooling said laser rod and for confining and reflecting
17 said pumping light within said pump head during the entire pumping process;
18 D. selecting said optical duct means from the group consisting of
19 (1) graded-index optical duct having a variable refractive index in the radial direction, whereby said
20 pumping light, once entering, to be refocussed by refraction into the center area of said pump head
21 periodically and leading to a large acceptance cone, said pump head is named the **Graded-Index**
22 **Reflector Pump Head**; and
23 (2) step-index optical duct having two sleeves with a predetermined radial extent in which the inner sleeve
24 has a lower refractive index than that of the outer sleeve appropriately, whereby said pumping light,
25 once entering, to be continually converged to the center area of said pump head and leading to a large
26 acceptance cone, said pump head is named the **Step-Index Reflector Pump Head**; and
27 E. optimizing the optical and physics properties and performance parameters of said pump head in effective
28 operative way, including the profile, size, geometric shape, location and orientation, refractive index and
29 dopant concentration, whereby facilitating efficient and uniform multipass pumping, laser operation and
30 effective cooling.
31

32 17. In constructing said pump head as a laser rod pump head by use of said second multipass formation as
33 recited in claim 9, further comprising the steps of

- 34 A. making a laser rod means of said laser medium means;
35 B. constructing said laser rod means to be surrounded by a cooling channel means and then received in by an
36 optical duct means in the shape of a cylinder;

- 1 C. constructing a hollow means in the shape of a cylinder with two end cap assemblies, and filling a fluid
2 into said hollow means; wherein said hollow means has a high optical reflectivity for said pumping light
3 whereby confining and reflecting said pumping light within said pump head during the entire pumping
4 process;
- 5 D. making optical duct means to be received in by said hollow means and surrounded by said fluid, whereby to
6 form a step-index structure, said pump head is named the **Hollow Step-Index Reflector Pump Head**; and
- 7 E. optimizing the optical and physics properties and performance parameters of said pump head in effective
8 operative way, including the profile, size, geometric shape, location and orientation, refractive index and
9 dopant concentration, whereby facilitating efficient and uniform multipass pumping, laser operation and
10 effective cooling.

11

12 18. In the method of claim 17, wherein said hollow means includes at least a first section having a
13 longitudinal axis and a second section having a longitudinal axis; said first section longitudinal axis is
14 parallel to and off-set from said second section longitudinal axis, said pump head is named the **Dube**
15 **Step-Index Reflector Pump Head**.

16

17 19. In constructing said pump head by use of said third multipass formation as recited in claim 9, further
18 comprising the steps of

19 A. constructing said laser rod means to be surrounded by said cooling channel and then received in by an
20 optical duct means; wherein i) the exterior of said optical duct means has a high optical reflectivity for said
21 pumping light, whereby confining and reflecting said pumping light within said pump head during the
22 entire pumping process, and ii) the exterior of said optical duct means is container-like and, in said
23 transverse plane, has a noncircular cross-section with convex and closed boundary, said pump head is
24 named the **Solid Noncircular-Profile Reflector Pump Head**;

25 B. constructing two end cap assemblies for housing and cooling said laser rod and for confining and reflecting
26 said pumping light within said pump head during the entire pumping process; and

27 C. optimizing the optical and physics properties and performance parameters of said pump head in effective
28 operative way, including the profile, size, geometric shape, location and orientation, refractive index and
29 dopant concentration, whereby facilitating efficient and uniform multipass pumping, laser operation and
30 effective cooling.

31

32 20. In constructing said pump head by use of said third multipass formation as recited in claim 9, further
33 comprising the steps of

34 A. constructing a hollow means, wherein i) the enclosure of said hollow means has a high optical reflectivity
35 for said pumping light, whereby confining and reflecting said pumping light within said pump head during
36 the entire pumping process, and ii) the enclosure of said hollow means is container-like and, in said

transverse plane, has said noncircular cross-section with said convex and closed boundary, said pump head is named the **Hollow Noncircular-Profile Reflector Pump Head**;

- B. selecting said convex and closed boundary from the group including part of that is a contour of a corner reflector;
- C. constructing two end cap assemblies for housing and cooling said laser rod and for confining and reflecting said pumping light within said pump head during the entire pumping process; and
- D. optimizing the optical and physics properties and performance parameters of said pump head in effective operative way, including the profile, size, geometric shape, location and orientation, refractive index and dopant concentration, whereby facilitating efficient and uniform multipass pumping, laser operation and effective cooling.

21. In constructing said pump head as a laser rod pump head by use of said fourth multipass formation as recited in claim 9, further comprising the steps of

- A. making a laser rod means of said laser medium means which has a lasing axis and a transverse plane perpendicular to said lasing axis;
- B. constructing an optical duct means and a hollow means with two end cap assemblies to form said double-layer reflector means, wherein the cross-sectional outline of said optical duct means matches to said hollow means geometrically in said transverse plane with an interstice, said hollow means has a high optical reflectivity for said pumping light, whereby the unabsorbed said pumping light internally impinges upon an air-to-solid interface from inside of said optical duct means, said pumping light which has angles of incidence larger than the critical angle is going to be totally reflected by the outer surfaces of said optical duct means due to total-internal-reflection, and the remaining pumping light which has small angles of incidence and does not meet TIR condition, is repetitively reflected by said hollow means, whereby confining and reflecting said pumping light within said pump head during the entire pumping process;
- C. constructing said laser rod means to be surrounded by a cooling channel means and then received in by said optical duct means, said pump head is named the **Solid Double-Layer Reflector Pump Head**; and
- D. optimizing the optical and physics properties and performance parameters of said pump head in effective operative way, including the profile, size, geometric shape, location and orientation, refractive index and dopant concentration, whereby facilitating efficient and uniform multipass multipass pumping, laser operation and effective cooling.

22. In constructing said pump head by use of said forth multipass formation as recited in claim 9, further comprising the steps of

- A. making a laser rod means of said laser medium means which has a lasing axis and a transverse plane perpendicular to said lasing axis;

- 1 B. constructing said laser rod means to be surrounded by an optical duct means which is in the shape of a
2 cylinder;
- 3 C. constructing a hollow means and an optical inner sleeve means with two end cap assemblies; and
- 4 D. filling a fluid into said pump head between said optical duct means and said optical inner sleeve means;
5 wherein
- 6 (1) said hollow means includes at least a first section having a longitudinal axis and a second section having
7 a longitudinal axis; said first section longitudinal axis is parallel to and off-set from said second section
8 longitudinal axis,
- 9 (2) said hollow means has a high optical reflectivity for said pumping light,
- 10 (3) said inner sleeve means is received in said hollow means, and its cross-sectional outline matches to said
11 hollow means geometrically in said transverse plane with an interstice, whereby forming said double-
12 layer reflector means,
- 13 (4) the unabsorbed said pumping light internally impinges upon an air-to-solid interface from inside of said
14 inner sleeve means, said pumping light which has angles of incidence larger than the critical angle is
15 going to be totally reflected by the outer surfaces of said inner sleeve means due to total-internal-
16 reflection, and the remaining pumping light which has small angles of incidence and does not meet TIR
17 condition, is repetitively reflected by said hollow means,
- 18 (5) said optical duct means is received in said inner sleeve means, mounted at the center area of said hollow
19 means and surrounded by said fluid so as to form a step-index structure, said pump head is named the
20 **Dube Step-Index Double-Layer Reflector Pump Head**, and
- 21 (6) optimizing the optical and physics properties and performance parameters of said pump head in
22 effective operative way, including the profile, size, geometric shape, location and orientation,
23 refractive index and dopant concentration, whereby facilitating efficient and uniform multipass
24 multipass pumping, laser operation and effective cooling.
- 25
- 26 23. In constructing said pump head by use of said fifth multipass formation as recited in claim 9, further
27 comprising the steps of
- 28 A. constructing a spatial filter means in order to form said spatial filter structure, consisting of an lens pair with
29 AR coating, and an HR coated beam block means combined with an aperture, wherein
- 30 (1) said spatial filter means is at least an one-dimensional spatial filter,
- 31 (2) said lens pair serves as a beam expander or reducer likewise,
- 32 (3) said AR and HR coating is at the pump wavelength, and
- 33 (4) said aperture is served as said pump entrance means;
- 34 B. collimating said pumping light at least in one-dimension before entering said spatial filter means;
- 35 C. passing said collimated pumping light through said spatial filter means; and

- 1 D. making an arrangement in order to pump said laser medium means, said arrangement is selected from group
2 including
- 3 (1) a first arrangement, which additionally comprises the steps of placing a mirror properly tilted to reflect
4 pumping light which is coming from said spatial filter means, wherein
- 5 a) said laser medium means is a laser slab and placed between said beam block means and said mirror,
6 b) said pumping light travels back and forth between said beam block means and said mirror,
7 c) the backward-going pumping light reflected by said mirror has a small deviation from the original path
8 and then are effectively blocked off and re-reflected by beam block means,
9 d) said pumping light goes through said laser slab means two roundtrips, and
10 e) said mirror is selected from group including i) a single mirror, and ii) a mirrored surface on said laser
11 slab; and
- 12 (2) a second arrangement, which additionally comprises the steps of placing a corner reflector means to
13 reflect pumping light which is coming from said spatial filter means, and further constructing a
14 noncircular-profile hollow reflector by use of said corner reflector means, said beam block means and a
15 mirror means, whereby confining said pumping light substantially and enhance multipass pumping,
16 wherein
- 17 a) said laser medium means is a laser rod mounted within said corner reflector means properly;
18 b) said lens pair is a cylindrical lens pair, serving as a one-dimensional beam expander or reducer likewise,
19 c) said aperture is a line-shaped opening,
20 d) said corner reflector means reflects said pumping light toward said laser rod from four different
21 directions of the top, back, front, and bottom,
22 e) the backward-going pumping light reflected by said corner reflector means has a detour from the
23 original path and then are effectively blocked off and re-reflected by said beam block means, and
24 f) said pumping light travels back and forth between said beam block means and said corner reflector
25 means which reflect multiple passes of said pump light through said laser rod, said pump head is
26 named the **Noncircular-Profile Corner Reflector Pump Head**.
- 27
- 28 24. In constructing said pump head by use of said fifth multipass formation as recited in claim 9, further
29 comprising the steps of
- 30 A. constructing a semi-spatial filter means in order to form said spatial filter structure, consisting of a
31 cylindrical lens with AR coating, and an HR coated beam block means combined with an aperture, wherein
- 32 (1) said AR and HR coating is at pumping light wavelength,
33 (2) said aperture is a line-shaped opening, and served as said pump entrance means, and
34 (3) said pump source means is a linear array laser diode bar means;
- 35 B. passing said collimated pumping light through said semi-spatial filter means; and

- 1 C. making an arrangement in order to pump said laser medium means, said arrangement is selected from group
2 including
- 3 (1) a first arrangement, which additionally comprises the steps of placing a mirror properly tilted to reflect
4 pumping light which is coming from said semi-spatial filter means, wherein
- 5 a) said laser medium means is a laser slab and placed between said beam block means and said mirror,
6 b) said pumping light travels back and forth between said beam block means and said mirror,
7 c) the backward-going pumping light reflected by said mirror has a small deviation from the original path
8 and then are effectively blocked off and re-reflected by beam block means,
9 d) said pumping light goes through said laser slab two roundtrips, and
10 e) said mirror is selected from group including i) a single mirror, and ii) a mirrored surface on said laser
11 slab; and
- 12 (2) a second arrangement, which additionally comprises the steps of placing a corner reflector means to
13 reflect pumping light which is coming from said semi-spatial filter means, and further constructing a
14 noncircular-profile hollow reflector by use of said corner reflector means, said beam block means and a
15 mirror means, whereby confining said pumping light substantially and enhance multipass pumping,
16 wherein
- 17 a) said laser medium means is a laser rod mounted within said corner reflector means properly;
18 b) said corner reflector means reflects said pumping light toward said laser rod from four different
19 directions of the top, back, front, and bottom,
20 c) the backward-going pumping light reflected by said corner reflector means has a detour from the
21 original path and then are effectively blocked off and re-reflected by said beam block means, and
22 d) said pumping light travels back and forth between said beam block means and said corner reflector
23 means which reflect multiple passes of said pump light through said laser rod, said pump head is
24 named the **Noncircular-Profile Corner Reflector Pump Head**.
- 25
- 26 25. In the method of claim 9, wherein said laser medium means is a laser slab or laser rod, in order to realize
27 high power operation at a minor laser line desired particularly for producing over 2-W CW red or blue
28 coherent light via intracavity SHG, further comprising the steps of
- 29 A. setting a desired output wavelength for said minor laser line;
30 B. constructing a linear laser cavity; wherein
- 31 (1) said laser cavity includes at least two cavity mirrors, and
32 (2) said pump head is placed within said laser cavity for lasing at said desired output wavelength;
- 33 C. producing a gain region with intense pumping within said laser medium means;
34 D. maximizing the cavity Q factor of said laser cavity for said desired output wavelength;
35 E. minimizing the cavity Q factor of said laser cavity for undesired laser lines;

- 1 F. locating said gain region at an optimum position, preferably at $\frac{1}{2} L$, $\frac{1}{4} L$, $\frac{3}{4} L$, $\frac{1}{6} L$ and $\frac{5}{6} L$, wherein i)
2 L is designated as the optical length of said laser cavity, ii) within said optimum position there would be
3 the highest possibility for a pair of longitudinal modes with a spatially anti-correlated relationship to take
4 place and to occupy most of said gain region spatially, whereby minimizing spatial hole burning and
5 restraining said gain region available to undesired major laser lines;
- 6 G. making said laser cavity have a large enough optical length L to prolong an out of phase region to best
7 match said gain region, wherein within the out of phase region two peaks in the standing wave patterns
8 corresponding to the pair of anti-correlated longitudinal modes are out of phase;
- 9 H. setting said gain region have a limited length less than 3-cm to best match the out of phase region,
10 whereby restraining said gain region available to undesired major laser lines;
- 11 I. keeping the dopant concentration of said laser medium means as low as possible while keeping the
12 absorption efficiency of said laser medium means high for said pumping light;
- 13 J. optionally employing the gain sweeping technique to produce a continuous oscillatory change in the
14 optical length of said laser cavity to cause the standing wave pattern of said desired output wavelength to
15 oscillate as a traveling wave along said cavity optical path such that the standing wave pattern moves
16 through at least the entire gain region for extracting substantially all of the gain from said gain region,
17 whereby only said desired output wavelength is lasing steadily; and
- 18 K. Optionally inserting a nonlinear crystal means into said laser cavity for intracavity frequency conversion.
19
- 20 26. In a method in configuring a multipass apparatus by means of an optical TIR-guide disk reflector for thin-
21 disk lasers or multipass light amplifiers, and for optical and spectral detection, including particle detection,
22 comprising the steps of
- 23 A. by use of a circular or noncircular disk-shaped optical duct means, constructing said reflector to have
24 substantially parallel two main surfaces perpendicular to an axis and an outer surface parallel to said axis,
25 wherein said two main surfaces are exactly same and their size is significantly larger than the thickness
26 between them;
- 27 B. entering a light toward the center area of said reflector, wherein
28 (1) said optical duct means is optically clear to said light, and
29 (2) said light is directed parallel to and confined between said two main surfaces via total-internal-reflection
30 and undergoes multiple reflections via said outer surface; and
- 31 C. in order to confine and reflect said light from said outer surface, selecting an approach from the group
32 including:
33 (1) first approach, which additionally comprises the steps of making an HR coating selectively covering
34 predetermined portions of said outer surface, and

(2) second approach, which additionally comprises the steps of fitting said optical disk into a heat sink chamber means, whose inwardly facing wall matches to said outer surface geometrically and has a gold coating;
whereby said light, once entering said multipass apparatus and said reflector, multiply and repeatedly passes through the center area of said reflector.

27. In the method of claim 26, in order to making a **thin-disk laser pump head** of said multipass apparatus to have a multipass pumping geometry and to produce and amplify coherent light along said axis direction, further comprising the steps of
- A. selecting a pump source means to provide said light as the pumping light, from the group including a diode bar means and a multiple-pump-source means having a single pump wavelength or multiple pump wavelengths, to provide the relevant pumping light for pumping;
 - B. setting a coupling manner to couple said pumping light to said reflector for pumping, wherein said coupling manner includes optical fiber coupling;
 - C. constructing a laser chip means to be integrated with or embedded into said optical duct means, wherein
 - (1) said optical duct means is transparent at both the pump and laser wavelengths and its refractive index is the same as or close to that of said laser chip means, and
 - (2) a joint approach is used for the joint of said laser chip means and said optical duct means, which is selected from the group including, i) interposing a high temperature optical-grade epoxy or cement, ii) diffusion-bonding, and iii) frit;
 - D. selecting the shape of said two main surfaces from the group including
 - (1) a circular shape, wherein i) said HR coating is at the pumping light wavelength and ii) at least one AR coated narrow spectral opening or uncoated narrow opening on said outer surface for inputting the pumping light, said optical duct means is made from the group including
 - a) regular optical duct, said pump head is named the **TIR-Guide Disk Pump Head**, wherein said laser chip is preferably eccentrically located about said optical duct means,
 - b) graded-index optical duct, wherein said optical duct means has a variable refractive index in the radial direction, whereby said pumping light, once entering, to be refocussed by refraction into the center area of said pump head periodically and leading to a large acceptance cone, said pump head is named the **Graded-Index TIR-Guide Disk Pump Head**, and
 - c) step-index optical duct, wherein said optical duct means has two sleeves with a predetermined radial extent in which the inner sleeve has a lower refractive index than that of the outer sleeve appropriately, whereby said pumping light, once entering, to be continually converged to the center area of said pump head and leading to a large acceptance cone, said pump head is named the **Step-Index TIR-Guide Disk Pump Head**, and

- (2) a non-circular shape, said pump head is named the **Noncircular-Profile TIR-Guide Disk Pump Head**, wherein i) said HR coating is at the pumping light wavelength, and ii) at least one AR coated narrow spectral opening or uncoated narrow opening on said outer surface for inputting the pumping light;
- E. conductively cooling said laser chip means surrounded by said optical disk; wherein i) said optical duct means is thermally connected with its back face to an HR mirror or mirrored surface, ii) said mirror has thin substrate with high thermal conductivity, made from the group including copper, sapphire, undoped YAG and MgF_2 , and iii) said HR mirror or said mirrored surface serves as an end or fold mirror for laser operations; and
- F. optimizing the optical and physics properties and performance parameters of said pump head in effective operative way, including the profile, size, geometric shape, location and orientation, refractive index and dopant concentration, whereby facilitating efficient and uniform multipass pumping, laser operation and effective cooling.
28. In the method of claim 26, in order to making a **multipass light amplifier** of said multipass apparatus to amplify coherent light along said axis, further comprising the steps of
- A. making said light as a signal input;
- B. selecting a pump source means to provide a relevant pumping light to pump a laser chip means in order to amplify said signal input;
- C. constructing said laser chip means to be surrounded by and integrated with said optical duct means, wherein
- (1) said optical duct means is transparent at both said signal input and said pumping light and its refractive index is the same as or close to that of said laser chip means, and
- (2) a joint approach is used for the joint of said laser chip means and said optical duct means, which is selected from the group including, i) interposing a high temperature optical-grade epoxy or cement, ii) diffusion-bonding, and iii) frit;
- D. constructing said reflector as an optical container to confine said signal input and optionally said pumping light, wherein
- (1) the shape of said two main surfaces has a circular shape,
- (2) said signal input, once entering, is confined between said two main surfaces and undergoes multiple reflections in consecutive order clockwise or counterclockwise, and multiple passes through said laser chip means whereby being amplified,
- (3) said signal input is amplified until outputted from an exit on said outer surface where is an uncoated opening, and
- (4) said HR coating is at said signal input wavelength and an opening on said outer surface for inputting said signal input;
- E. setting a coupling manner to couple said pumping light to said laser chip means for pumping, from the group including

- (1) a first coupling manner to be used as an axial pumping, wherein said pumping light pumps said laser chip means along said axis, and
- (2) a second coupling manner to be used as an centripetal pumping, wherein said pumping light is coupled to said outer surface, after entering, undergoes multiple reflections and multiple passes through said laser chip means until it is substantially absorbed, said HR coating is also at said pumping light wavelength and at least one AR coated narrow spectral opening or uncoated narrow opening on said outer surface for inputting said pumping light; and

F. selecting an output manner to output the amplified signal input.

29. In the method of claim 26, in order to making a **multipass laser intensified detector** of said multipass apparatus for optical or spectral detection, including multipass absorption and particle detection, further comprising the steps of

- A. making said light as a probe laser beam;
- B. making the shape of said two main surfaces to have a circular shape with a center hole, wherein said center hole is a detecting region for said detection;
- C. constructing said disk-shaped optical duct means as an optical container to confine said probe laser beam, wherein said probe laser beam, once entering, is confined between said two main surfaces and undergoes multiple reflections in consecutive order clockwise or counterclockwise, and multiple passes through said detecting region for said detection;
- D. placing a path compensating ring with a proper refractive index at said center hole so as to correct optical path distortion if there is an important difference of the refractive index between said optical duct means and said detecting region, wherein said ring has an anti-reflection coating for said probe laser beam preferably;
- E. setting a detected sample, including gas, liquid and particle, within said detecting region properly; and
- F. arranging a detecting means and a detecting approach for said detection.

30. In a method by means of minimizing spatial hole burning effect in constructing a solid-state laser with high-power operation at a desired minor laser line, particularly for producing over 2-W CW red or blue coherent light via intracavity SHG, comprising the steps of

- A. setting a desired output wavelength for said minor laser line;
- B. selecting a pump source means, from the group consisting of a diode bar means and a multiple-pump-source means having a single pump wavelength or the multiple pump wavelengths, to provide a relevant pumping light for pumping;
- C. selecting a laser medium means from the group including laser chips, laser slabs and laser rods;
- D. constructing a pump head for pumping, housing and cooling said laser medium means, capable of realizing intense uniform pumping;
- E. setting a linear laser cavity; wherein

- 1 (1) said laser cavity includes at least two cavity mirrors, and
- 2 (2) said pump head is placed within said laser cavity for lasing at said desired output wavelength;
- 3 F. producing a gain region with intense pumping within said laser medium means;
- 4 G. maximizing the cavity Q factor of said laser cavity for said desired output wavelength;
- 5 H. minimizing the cavity Q factor of said laser cavity for undesired laser lines;
- 6 I. locating said gain region at an optimum position, preferably at $\frac{1}{2} L$, $\frac{1}{4} L$, $\frac{3}{4} L$, $\frac{1}{6} L$ and $\frac{5}{6} L$, wherein i)
- 7 L is designated as the optical length of said laser cavity, ii) within said optimum position there would be
- 8 the highest possibility for a pair of longitudinal modes with a spatially anti-correlated relationship to take
- 9 place and to occupy most of said gain region spatially, whereby minimizing spatial hole burning and
- 10 restraining said gain region available to undesired major laser lines;
- 11 J. making said laser cavity have a large enough optical length L to prolong an out of phase region to best
- 12 match said gain region, wherein within the out of phase region two peaks in the standing wave patterns
- 13 corresponding to the pair of anti-correlated longitudinal modes are out of phase;
- 14 K. setting said gain region have a limited length to best match the out of phase region, whereby restraining
- 15 said gain region available to undesired major laser lines;
- 16 L. keeping the dopant concentration of said laser medium means as low as possible while keeping the
- 17 absorption efficiency of said laser medium means high for said pumping light;
- 18 M. inserting a nonlinear crystal means into said laser cavity for intracavity frequency conversions, wherein said
- 19 nonlinear crystal means is selected from the group including
- 20 (1) a regular nonlinear crystal means, and
- 21 (2) a periodically poled crystal means with quasi-phase-matching; and
- 22 N. optionally employing the gain sweeping technique to produce a continuous oscillatory change in the
- 23 optical length of said laser cavity to cause the standing wave pattern of said desired output wavelength to
- 24 oscillate as a traveling wave along said cavity optical path such that the standing wave pattern moves
- 25 through at least the entire gain region for extracting substantially all of the gain from said gain region,
- 26 whereby only said desired output wavelength is lasing steadily.